

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT  
CONTENTS***Asia & Pacific*

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28 November 1986

## JAPAN

No Official Word on Gorbachev Visit Postponement	C 1
Kuranari Meets Soviet Special Envoy Semenov	C 1
Sakurauchi on Middle East Tour; Iran Arms Issue	C 1
Table Tennis Body: Joint DPRK-ROK Team Idea Out	C 2
Working-Level Consultations With PRC End	C 2
Kanemaru Undergoes Surgery, Benign Polyp Found	C 3
Astro C Launch Scheduled for February 1987	C 3

## NORTH KOREA

'Crack' in Relations Between DPRK, PRC Refuted [NODONG SINMUN 28 Nov]	D 1
South's Concerns on Dam Project Answered [NODONG SINMUN 27 Nov]	D 3

## SOUTH KOREA

No Sin-yong Renews Resolve To Bar NKDP Rally [THE KOREA HERALD 28 Nov]	E 1
Police To Take Tough Measures [THE KOREA HERALD 28 Nov]	E 1
Pre-Rally Clashes [AFP]	E 3
Opponents Under House Arrest [KYODO]	E 3
'Text' of Ministers' 'Peace Dam' Statement [THE KOREA HERALD 27 Nov]	E 3
North-South Meeting on Dam Proposed	E 4

## CAMBODIA

Chea Sim To Pay Visit to Albania 'Soon'	H 1
VOK Cites Sihanouk Paris Press Conference	H 1
VONADK Reports Soviet Advisers Killed in Ambush	H 1

## LAOS

Thai Technical Delegation Arrives for Talks	I 1
First Round of Talks Held	I 1
PASASON Hails Talks	I 1
BANGKOK POST on Talks [28 Nov]	I 2
Phoumi Vongvichit Interviewed by IZVESTIYA	I 4

## THAILAND

Sitthi Returns From PRC, Comments on Visit [THE NATION 26 Nov]	J 1
SIAM RAT Views Upcoming Talks With Laos [26 Nov]	J 1

Defense Minister on WRS Accord; Secret Fund	J	2
House Panel Ups Army Secret Fund Budget	J	2
[BANGKOK POST 28 Nov]		
Chawalit: CPT Seeking Economic Self-Reliance	J	3
[THE NATION 27 Nov]		
BRN, CPM Forces Clash in Yala Province [AFP]	J	4

## VIETNAM

Remains of 3 U.S. Servicemen Handed Over in Hanoi	K	1
AFP Report	K	1
NHAN DAN Commentary on Relations With PRC [27 Nov]	K	1
Ha Van Lau Discusses ASEAN, PRC, Cambodia	K	2
Ben Tre Province Holds Party Congress 17-19 Nov	K	3

## INDONESIA

Armed Forces Commander on Philippine Situation	N	1
[THE JAKARTA POST 21 Nov]		

## PHILIPPINES

60-Day Cease-fire Agreement Signed 27 Nov [KYODO]	P	1
Government's Mitra Speaks	P	1
NDF's Ocampo Speaks	P	2
Aquino on Cease-fire Aims	P	3
Military Declares Support	P	3
NPA 'General Staff' Comments [AFP]	P	4
NPA Commanders Voice Support	P	5
[ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA 26 Nov]		
'Text' of Government-NDF Cease-fire Agreement	P	5
'Text' of Memorandum on Safety, Facilities	P	8
Aquino Accepts Resignation of Maceda, Mercado [AFP]	P	11
Enrile Accepts NP Presidency 'in Principle'	P	11
[THE MANILA TIMES 26 Nov]		
Will Campaign Against Charter	P	12
[THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS 27 Nov]		

NO OFFICIAL WORD ON GORBACHEV VISIT POSTPONEMENT

OW280233 Tokyo KYODO in English 0220 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 28 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Friday he did not receive any official report on the Soviet decision that Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev will not visit Japan by the end of January. Nakasone, responding to reporters briefly at the Diet building, said he knew the decision from newspaper reports.

Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari said the Soviet Union should first convey the decision through diplomatic channels. Kuranari, in a press conference after the regular cabinet meeting, said he did not consider it to be Moscow's official decision.

Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Boris Pyadyshev said in izfy [as received] that Gorbachev will not visit Japan by the end of January. Kuranari, in a meeting with Soviet Ambassador to Japan Nikolay Solov'yev last August, filed a request for Gorbachev to visit Japan in late December or by the end of January.

KURANARI MEETS SOVIET SPECIAL ENVOY SEMENOV

OW280609 Tokyo KYODO in English 0604 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 28 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari told a Soviet special envoy Friday that Japan would like to see early and substantial progress in U.S.-Soviet arms control talks, with full consideration being given to the interests of Asian and Pacific nations. He told Vladimir Semenov, here to brief Japanese officials on the results of recent talks, that the Soviet Union should stop insisting on discussing the Strategic Defense Initiative, intermediate range nuclear forces (INF) and strategic nuclear arms in one package and take a more flexible attitude. He also urged the total abolition of INF, according to a Foreign Ministry official who briefed reporters on the meeting.

Semenov who was a Soviet representative in the strategic arms limitation talks from 1969 to the mid-1970s and is now an adviser to Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, replied that he understood the Japanese concern about INF. He said Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev thinks arms control talks with the U.S. will continue, and Kremlin leaders intend to continue their arms control efforts following the Iceland summit.

He disagreed that the Soviets were being inflexible, and said their proposals at Reykjavik had been aimed at achieving a sweeping solution to arms control.

SAKURAUCHI ON MIDDLE EAST TOUR; IRAN ARMS ISSUE

OW260903 Tokyo KYODO in English 0848 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 26 KYODO -- Former Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi said Wednesday he had told Saudi Arabian and United Arab Emirates ministers during his just-finished Middle East tour that Japan was not involved in the U.S. secret arms deal with Iran. Sakurauchi, who returned from the eight-day visit to the two nations Wednesday, said he had explained to government officials in both nations that Japan had no prior notice or consultations from the U.S. Government concerning its secret arms deal with Iran, which President Ronald Reagan admitted to last week after the case was made public.

Reagan said during a press meeting in Washington last week that the deal was a "high-risk gamble" with Iran that would have helped release some U.S. hostages "if there had not been so much publicity" on the matter.

Sakurauchi, 74, met with Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud Al-Faysal and U.A.E. Deputy Premier Shaykh Hamdan ibn Muhammad al-Nuhayyan as head of the dietmen's League for Japan and Arab Friendship during his Middle East trip, which started on Wednesday of last week. Sakurauchi, who said he tried to clear up the Arab nation's concerns about Japanese involvement in the Iranian incident, also said he told Saudi Arabian and UAE ministers that Japan prohibits its export of arms to foreign nations.

The senior dietman of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party told a press meeting here that the two ministers separately expressed anxiety about the future of the ongoing six-year old Iran-Iraq war.

On the recent Saudi Arabian firing of former Saudi Arabian Petroleum and Mineral Resources Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, Sakurauchi quoted Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud as saying that basic Saudi oil policy would not change because of a minister's replacement. Prince Sa'ud also said that Saudi Arabia wants to stabilize the oil price at around 18 dollars per barrel for the coming two years for an internationally balanced oil policy, Sakurauchi said.

#### TABLE TENNIS BODY: JOINT DPRK-ROK TEAM IDEA OUT

OW280917 Tokyo KYODO in English 0856 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 28 KYODO -- The proposed formation of joint teams made up of North and South Korean athletes for the second Euro-Asia table tennis tournament here next month fell through Thursday as North Korea sent its official decline to the Japan Table Tennis Association the same day. According to association officials, however, the North Korean Table Tennis Association agreed Friday to participate separately in the tournament, whose format has been changed by the Asia Table Tennis Union (ATTU) to allow Pyongyang to enter the tournament.

The new format envisages North Korean players forming teams with Chinese and Japanese players, a concept Pyongyang has not opposed. To cope with the format change, Taiwanese and Chinese players will not form joint teams either, but will participate in the tournament separately. Formation of joint teams among North and South Korea, and Taiwan and China, first surfaced in August when the ATTU held a directors meeting in Matsumoto, northwest of Tokyo.

Players from Japan, North and South Korea, Taiwan, China and Hong Kong will represent Asia, while those from Sweden, Poland, Britain, Hungary, the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, West Germany, Netherlands, Bulgaria and Romania will form the European teams.

#### WORKING-LEVEL CONSULTATIONS WITH PRC END

OW271221 Tokyo KYODO in English 1215 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 27 KYODO -- Japan and China ended a one-day working-level consultation of their Foreign Ministry officials Thursday with a Japanese proposal to hold another bilateral trade meeting to solve trade imbalance and expansion of Japanese imports of Chinese products, a Foreign Ministry official said.



The official said the Chinese delegation, headed by Vice Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing, requested [of its] Japanese counterpart, led by Deputy Foreign Minister Shinichi Yanai, that Japan redress trade surplus with China and expand imports of Chinese products, including silk. Similar requests were made earlier this month by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone when he visited Beijing. The Japanese officials proposed to hold as early as possible a meeting of the Japan-China mixed trade committee of both officials which was set up under the 1974 Japan-China Trade Agreement but not convened since the last meeting in November 1978, the official said.

The two delegations also agreed to discuss the timing of diplomatic events for next year, including the third Japan-China foreign ministers' meeting, a visit to Tokyo by Chinese Vice Premier Tian Jiyun, the fifth ministerial conference, the 15th anniversary of normalization of diplomatic relations and the fourth meeting of the 21st Century Committee for Japan-China Friendship.

On international questions, the Chinese expressed hope that the United States and the Soviet Union would continue talks and reduce their confrontation. They also expressed hope of a balanced reduction of SS-20s deployed by the Soviets in Asia and Europe and their total eventual reduction, the official said. The Japanese side expressed similar hope for the SS-20 reduction, he said.

The recent false announcement about the death of North Korean President Kim Il-song by the South Korean Defense Ministry was not discussed in the meeting, the official said.

#### KANEMARU UNDERGOES SURGERY, BENIGN POLYP FOUND

OW270455 Tokyo KYODO in English 0447 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 27 KYODO -- Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru will remain for two to three days in an intensive cure unit of a Tokyo hospital where he underwent surgery to remove a stomach polyp Thursday, his secretaries said. The one-hour elective surgery was conducted on the 71-year-old leader who had been hospitalized since last Friday. The removed polyp was found to be benign, they said.

#### ASTRO C LAUNCH SCHEDULED FOR FEBRUARY 1987

OW261303 Tokyo KYODO in English 1301 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 26 KYODO -- The Space Activities Commission, Japan's top space policy board, said Wednesday the newly developed x-ray Astro C Satellite will be launched February 2 from the Kagoshima Space Center.

The Astro C, developed by the Education Ministry's Institute of Space and Astronautical Science (ISAS), will be capable of detecting x-rays emitted by black holes and neutron stars, aiding space exploration, they said.

The 420-kilogram satellite, equipped with four solar panels, will have an elliptical orbit ranging from 530 kilometers to 600 kilometers above the earth.

'CRACK' IN RELATIONS BETWEEN DPRK, PRC REFUTED

SK280457 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0439 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang November 28 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN Friday comes out with a commentator's article headlined "Those Engaged in Fabrication and Slander Will Drink a Bitter Cup of Failure," the full text of which reads:

The international position and authority of our Republic are rising with each passing day and its friendship and solidarity with the fraternal socialist countries are growing in strength and developing on a very high stage.

The consolidation and development of friendship and solidarity among the socialist countries and the growth of the socialist forces as a whole are a major factor in defending universal peace and security and promoting the cause of socialism and communism under the strained international situation today.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the DRPK government have made it the unshakable cornerstone of their foreign policy to strengthen friendship and solidarity with the socialist countries and have made energetic efforts to favorably develop the relations with all the socialist countries, always holding high the banner of unity.

The historical visits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the Soviet Union, China and other socialist countries in recent years were epochal events which made an important contribution to further strengthening friendship and solidarity among the fraternal socialist countries.

Over the last few years heads of socialist countries visited our country.

This year alone the heads of such fraternal countries as Cuba, Yugoslavia, Poland, China, the German Democratic Republic and Mongolia came to our country in succession.

These mutual visits and meetings among the heads of socialist countries carried, indeed, weighty significance in strengthening the unity and cohesion of socialist countries and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation among them in keeping with the requirements of the development of the current situation.

For their sincere efforts to strengthen unity and cohesion of the socialist forces and the international communist movement and defend global peace and security our party and the government of our republic enjoy deep trust and support of the fraternal parties, fraternal countries and the world's peaceloving people.

But there are forces which hate the external authority and prestige of our party and Republic rising, their influence extending and the unity and cohesion of our country and socialist countries growing stronger.

Apparently having in mind the daily favorable development of the relations between our country and other socialist countries, some publications of Japan these days paint a distorted picture of it, alleging that the DPRK tilted to one side yesterday and is tilting to the other today. And they assert that a crack is appearing in the relations between our country and China.

The paid trumpeters of the South Korean puppets are singing duet with the Japanese reactionaries.

It is only too clear a fact to anyone who reasonably judges things around him that we are always advancing along a straight path of our own on the basis of our independent foreign policy. Then why are they slinging mud at us, reversing facts?

The Japanese reactionaries are making free with such paradoxical verbiage with the wicked intention to alienate and divide socialist countries.

Needless to say, this is motivated by the aggressive Asian strategy of the U.S. imperialists.

In accordance with their Asian strategy, the U.S. imperialists are massing larger aggression forces in Asia, making haste with the rearmament of Japanese militarism and becoming more outspoken in their scheme to give a finishing touch to the three-way military alliance among the United States, Japan and South Korea.

They have turned South Korea into the largest nuclear forward base in the Far East and are persistently manoeuvring to invade the northern half of our Republic and other socialist countries with it as a springboard.

The strengthened friendship and solidarity between our Republic and the fraternal socialist countries is a big stumbling block in the way of the execution of such aggressive plans on the part of the U.S. and Japanese aggression forces. What the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are most fearful of is the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of socialist countries.

The Japanese reactionaries are resorting to such crafty trick to sling groundless slanders at us, estrange socialist countries from each other and split them by driving a wedge between them.

This is an insult to the independent foreign policy of our party and our Republic and an open challenge to the Korean people.

Independence, friendship and peace are the unshakable foreign policy idea of our party. Our party and the DPRK government have all along pursued an independent foreign policy. Under no circumstances it pursues a one-sided policy.

Our party has invariably maintained the policy of making friends with China and with the Soviet Union and strengthening friendship and solidarity with all the socialist countries. For this it has creditably adhered to and actively developed normal relations with all the fraternal parties and countries in the international communist movement.

Those who are hurling unfounded slanders at the foreign policy of our republic are seriously mistaken. With no crafty artifice can they impair the authority of our party and the DPRK or bar the daily expansion and strengthening of the friendship and solidarity between us and our fraternal parties and countries.

Our party will in the future, too, firmly adhere to its independent foreign policy whose validity has been established and whose tremendous vitality has been demonstrated in the ordeals of history and struggle steadfastly for the victory of the common cause against a new world war and for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism in unity with all the socialist countries, the non-aligned countries and all the progressive countries of the world.

Those who want at least a slight change in the foreign policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK government or attempt to throw a shadow on it will taste a bitter cup of shameful failure.

#### SOUTH'S CONCERNS ON DAM PROJECT ANSWERED

SK271020 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0954 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang November 27 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today carries an editorial article headlined "South Korean Puppets Must Not Abuse Our Peaceful Construction for Their Insidious Political Purpose", the full text of which reads:

A vicious Anti-DPRK smear campaign slandering our construction of the Kungangsan power station is now going on in South Korea.

Such high-ranking authorities as the puppet "minister of construction," "minister of national defence" and "minister of culture and information" made public "statements" in rapid succession and subsidized political parties and anti-communist organizations held "meetings", maliciously slinging mud at us, and even "setting" international organisations and media of third countries "in motion".

In their foolish din the South Korean puppets are cooking up a long string of false materials to back their blackest propaganda that our construction of the Kungangsan power station is designed for a "flooding operation" to submerge the Seoul district in the event of contingency and it will gravely threaten the livelihood of the people by affecting the supply of water to industry, agriculture and daily life in the North Han River reaches and destroy the natural ecology of the areas of the Kungang and Solak Mountains.

This hullabaloo of the puppets is, to all intents and purposes, a product of their anti-communist intrigues motivated by their sinister political purpose. Truth to tell, it does not deserve even a passing note.

But we deem it necessary to apply acupuncture to those who have spiteful tongues, inasmuch as the South Korean puppets are resorting to a base smear campaign pouring filth on our peaceful construction which offers no problem, in an attempt to aggravate the North-South relations and bring the situation on the Korean peninsula to the brink of war.



Being a nature-remaking project undertaken according to our land development plan, the construction of the Kumgangsan power station is a peaceful one which has nothing to do with military purpose.

Now in the northern half of the Republic large-scale nature-remaking projects and socialist economic construction are being powerfully stepped up.

And it must be noted that we will embark upon a grand new long-range plan of socialist construction from next year.

This gigantic socialist construction of ours requires a preferential development of fuel and power, electric power industry in particular.

Planning the production of enormous 100,000 million KWH of electricity, one of the 10 long-range objectives of socialist economic construction, we are energetically promoting it.

In developing power industry we attach importance to the construction of hydro-power stations depending on our natural resources and high in economic effectiveness, consistently adhering to the line of building a chuche-based self-supporting national economy.

Accordingly, we have extensively built and are building large-size and small- and medium-size hydro-power stations on the rivers of our country, big and small.

The Kumgangsan power station is a hydro-power station high in economic effectiveness as it is built by use of the water resources abundant in the region and favourable natural geographical conditions.

The area of Mt. Kumgang is a place of heavy rainfall and one of the areas richest in water resources in our country.

For its diverse abundant natural resources and geographical conditions, it is a promising economic zone where industries, agriculture, fisheries and tourism can be developed.

The construction of the Kumgangsan power station will greatly contribute to the economic and cultural development and the improvement of people's lives in Kangwon Province and its surrounding areas to say nothing of the economic development of the whole country, with the appearance of large-scale hydro-power stations in the central party of the country, as in the northern region and inland area.

Therefore, the Kumgangsan power station, is in every point of view, a construction object promoted according to an urgent demand of the economic development of the country and the new long-range plan of socialist construction. This leaves no room for doubt or argument.

But, the South Korean puppets are crying that our peaceful construction of the power station is a "special construction" for a military purpose and "a means of flooding operation" to "invade the South".



In order to attach "authenticity" to their ridiculous lies and make them sound real to the people they did not forget to arbitrarily fake up and exaggerate the scale and the measurement of our construction of the power station.

In other words, they allege that the construction of the power station is designed for other purposes but economic utilisation, contending that the water storage for it would amount to fabulous 20,000 million tons while its utility rate running at 10 per cent and effectiveness of investment 18 per cent.

The South Korean puppets invented poor lies, though they are past masters in telling lies.

The water storage for the power station will be about 3,600 million tons, roughly one-sixth the figure cooked up by the puppets.

How can stupendous 20,000 million tons of water be stored in a reservoir with a catchment area extending some 2,200 square kilometers and a dam 120 meters high? An accurate scientific calculation can be obtained when it is compared with the storage capacity of the Soyanggang Reservoir possessed by the South Korean side.

According to an announcement of the South Korean puppets, the pondage of the Soyanggang Reservoir in South Korea Kangwon Province is 2,700 million tons though its catchment area extends 2,700 square kilometres and height of its dam is over 130 metres.

A simple arithmetical calculation is enough to see that the Kumgangsan power station whose catchment area is over 500 square kilometres less than the Soynaggang Reservoir and whose dam is 10 metres lower than the latter's cannot store 20,000 million tons of water, seven times the latter's storage.

The trash of the puppets about the effectiveness of the Kumgangsan power station is inconsistent with fact either.

The power station is so designed as to produce the maximum amount of electricity with minimum amount of water by creating a high head by the method of changing the catchment area like other power stations built by us so far.

The effectiveness of investment and utility rate of the equipment of the power station are expected to reach 100 per cent, not 10 to 18 per cent as the puppets claim.

The 20,000 million ton theory brought forward by the South Korean puppets is clearly proved to be a faked-up figure also in view of the water resources in our side's reaches of the North Han River.

The annual storage of water in the North Han River reaches of our portion is no more than 1,800 million tons or so.

Even if we were to store 20,000 million tons it would take more than 10 years at this rate. Does it make any sense at all for us to build a power station with an aim of operating it 10 years after?

Moreover, does it not belie the charge of the South Korean puppets that the construction of this power station is intended for a "flooding operation" to foil the Olympics two years later?

The puppets are advertising even the destructive force of the "flooding operation," comparing it with atomic and hydrogen bombs. But the "flooding operation" is, in fact, incompatible with a modern war, although it might have been effective in the mediaeval age.

Had we really pursued some other purposes in the least, we would have promoted the construction of this power station in secrecy from the beginning, not making it public.

But, having not an iota of such idea, we made public its construction worldwide and have brought a great many civilians together with soldiers of the People's Army to participate in the project.

The outcries of the South Korean puppets over "special construction", "means of flooding" and the like, by origin, have nothing to do with our peaceloving stand either.

Not more than once [as received] have we made it clear that we have no intention to invade the South, true to our stand for resolving the problem of national reunification peacefully by means of dialogue and negotiation on all accounts, not by means of war.

Two years ago, when a big flood hit South Korea, we even took a compatriotic step of sending relief goods as fellow countrymen of the same blood.

It is a mode of thinking and a "brainchild" which can be expected only from the South Korean rulers estranged from the people to allege that the North, the very one which sent relief goods to the South Korean flood victims, is scheming "a flooding operation" against the people there.

We communists love the people and treasure their interests. By nature we do not allow any action which may threaten the lives of people and inflict losses upon them whether they be in the North or in the South.

We did not take such retaliatory measures as "flooding operation" even when the U.S. imperialist aggressors destroyed our reservoirs during the war by indiscriminate bombing, and thus inflicted serious calamities upon us, resorting to every conceivable criminal means of destruction. And have we left alone the dam of the Hwachon power plant in the North Han River basin which now the South Korean puppets claim to be a "threat of flooding to Seoul district."

It is self-evident that the North which has no intention to invade the South, though it is possessed of modern weapons, will not resort to such means as "flooding operation."

Our construction of the Kungangsan power station does not pose any military threat to South Korea, nor will it inflict any economic damages or losses upon it.

No less nonsensical is the cry of the South Korean puppets that the construction of the Kungangsan power station will cause a shortage of 100,000 million tons of water in the North Han River basin.

We were surprised still more when we hear this figure was officially announced by the puppet "minister of construction" at the press conference with home and foreign reporters.

According to data released, the total amount of water annually flowing into the rivers of South Korea is 117,000 million tons, 8,600 million tons of which gather in the North Han River basin. How on earth can they talk about the shortage of 100,000 million tons of water? It is too stupid and unreasonable fabrication.

Though the Kungangsan power station is built, it will not adversely affect the use of water resources on the part of the South Korean side.

Of the 8,600 million tons of annual water resources of the North Han River only 1,370 million tons of them of 16 percent, are used at present.

Accordingly, the amount of the water decreased with the construction of the Kungangsan power station is, in actuality, no more than a part of the water lost in the North Han River basin the area of the South Korean side.

The Hwachon power station of South Korea let 1,000-1,300 million tons of water flow over the dam without being used in power production because of the smallness of the reservoir and the medium and small sized power stations below it let most of the water pass waste in summer for the shortage of storage capacity.

Such being the condition, if the Hwachon power station uses properly the water flowing from other tributaries of the North Han River, the power production will not diminish even after the construction of the Kungangsan power station. Moreover, the power stations in the lower reaches will not be affected in their production of electricity with the Soyang River merged into it.

The Kungangsan power station will, after all, effectively use in power production the water not harnessed to this date.

The South Korean puppet clique cry that the construction of the Kungangsan power station will bring great losses to the agriculture in the North Han River basin. But this is also a lie distorting fact.

Its construction will prevent flood damage in the vast areas of the North Han River and its lower reaches and create favorable conditions for farming in that region.

When the dam is built across the North Han River, even the worst cyclic flood will be brought under control to prevent a flood in the area of the South Korean side below the dam and safely protect the lives and properties of the population.

According to a hydrological calculation, the construction of the Kumgangsan power station will lower more than one meter the water level of the Han River when a flood rises to the highest mark in Seoul area and thus lessen the flood damages in the Han River basin 70 percent.

If we had built the Kumgangsan power station earlier, the Seoul citizens would not have suffered the flood damages in 1984.

When we build Kumgangsan power station and prevent floods, the Hwachon power station and those below it will be freed from the danger of flood.

The construction of the Kumgangsan power station will not be bad, but favorable to the agricultural production in the areas of South Korea.

Even though the power station is built, 1,500 to 2,000 million tons of water will flow downward from the Hwachon Reservoir annually to supply sufficient water for the irrigation of the existing arable land extending from Hwachon to Chunchon.

And more than 6,800 million or more tons of water would be secured as ever in the North Han River catchment basin in the lower reaches of Chunchon. This refutes the protestation of the puppets that the construction of the Kumgangsan power station would adversely affect farming.

The South Korean rulers expose the inhabitants and farming in the reaches of the North Han River basin to enormous damages every year by neglecting afforestation and water-conservancy. It is ridiculous of them to raise outcries against our construction of Kumgangsan power station, as if they were concerned for the population.

As for the changes of natural ecology, the construction of the power station will rather create better conditions and environments in the areas of the South Korean side.

With flood damage eliminated, the ecological circumstances of the rivers will be improved and, with the appearance of a large lake in the Mt. Kungang area, temperature will get milder and humidity higher so that the forests would grow thick and drought be prevented.

From old times there was water where it was good to live and the human history of remaking the nature has been closely linked with the work for creating water resources.

It is a hypothesis to disparage us to claim that the reservoir of the Kumgangsan power station will destroy the natural environment and climate.

In order to slander the North for the construction of the Kumgangsan power station and strike terror into the people's hearts, the South Korean puppets are spreading rumours that "a mountain of water 100 meters high would sweep the Han River Basin" in the imaginary break of the dam in a natural disaster.

It is a too ridiculous hokum.



We are building the dam of the Kumgangsan power station by our own method of civil engineering so that it may stand firm even in the cyclic flood worst in history, not merely in a centenary worst flood.

We paid particular attention to the security and durability of the dam and took measure of allocating a colossal additional fund to it.

It is not our Kumgangsan power station but the reservoirs of the South Korean power stations on the North and South Han Rivers that pose a real danger to reservoir destruction.

The dam of the Hwachon power station was built by the Japanese imperialists at random and that of the Soyanggang power station was erected with gravels, sand and clay, which are very vulnerable to a flood.

The Changju Dam on the South Han River is said to have been built by the South Korean puppets themselves to be destroyed any moment for the purpose of "a flooding operation" to contain the North in the event of contingency.

Judging from this, we should say that constant threat to Seoul and its surroundings comes from the power station on the North and South Han Rivers in the South Korean area.

We will build the Kumgangsan power station as an edifice of eternal value on the basis of the rich experience we have already accumulated in dam construction and the chuche-based method of civil engineering of our style.

The South Korean puppets had better not worry about other's affairs.

All the facts prove that there is no reason or ground for them to take issue with our construction of the Kumgangsan power station designed for a peaceful purpose.

Notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan group is taking our peaceful construction of the power station without hesitation to the United Nations and other international organisations, abusing it in the anti-communist smear campaign.

This is a manifestation of a treacherous stand regarding the internal affairs of the nation as a question of relations between countries and an expression of the splittest view based on the idea of "two Koreas" regarding one Korea as different national states.

If the Chon Tu-hwan group is truly concerned for the South Korean people's right to existence and for peace of the country, it should not cavil our construction of the power station beyond the demarcation line which does not present any threat but should call into question the real objects posing danger under its very nose.

We cannot but ask why the puppets who are crying over the right to existence of the 15 million people in the Han River Basin keep mum about the fact that 50 million fellow countrymen would be destroyed and three thousand-ri land be reduced to ruins when over 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea explode.



If the Chon Tu-hwan group has a shread of national conscience or human reason, it should not slander the construction of the Kungangsan power station, a common wealth of the nation which is connected with the prosperity of the entire fellow countrymen, but call for the withdrawal of U.S. nuclear weapons threatening the whole nation.

The eyes in South Korea that can see truth regard the anti-communist smear campaign of the Chon Tu-hwan group over the construction of the Kungangsan power station as a ridiculous political cartoon.

The South Korean students and people clearly understand that the Chon Tu-hwan group is staging such grotesque anti-communist drama as the clamour about the construction of the Kungangsan power station to set right the serious political confusion and ruinous ruling crisis in South Korea.

The ill-advised maneuvers of the South Korean puppets in rashly inventing lies and running riot in anti-communist plots, not knowing that their lies yesterday are nailed today, cannot but meet a failure.

The South Korean puppets must not act rashly like a puppy which knows no fear of a tiger, but give up their slanders at our peaceful construction.

We will always be with the South Korean people.

With no amount of attempt can the South Korean puppets break the will and faith of the people in the North and the South to trust and cooperate with each other and advance together along the road of reunification.

NO SIN-YONG RENEWS RESOLVE TO BAR NKDP RALLY

SK280033 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister No Sin-yong yesterday again made it clear that the government will not allow the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party to hold a mass rally scheduled for tomorrow in Seoul.

If the opposition NKDP should ignore the government's disapproval and go on with holding the rally to push for its direct presidential election formula, the government will employ law-enforcement power to obstruct it, No said.

The premier made the remarks when four NKDP lawmakers called on him at his office to lodge protest over the government's plan to curb the massive gathering.

The four opposition lawmakers -- Yi Ki-taek, Song Won-yong, Yu Chae-yon and Mok Yo-sang-also asked No to issue an approval for use of a place in Seoul for its political assembly.

In response, No was quoted as repeating the government's determined position that it would never permit the NKDP to organize a rally in Seoul.

According to information obtained through various channels, he said, it is almost certain that a large number of student activists would attend the rally and, accordingly, a bloody incident would follow.

Premier No also pointed out that if such incident should reach an uncontrollable stage, it will cause great chaos to the nation's future political situation.

The four NKDP lawmakers, however, requested that he render assistance to the opposition party to hold the projected rally peacefully in a suburban place like the Yoido Plaza or the Chamsil Stadium.

The NKDP lawmakers also filed protests with No over reports that the government's obstruction plan includes such means as house arrest of lawmakers, blockade of the NKDP head office, confiscation of printed matters and mobilization of 30,000 riot police.

Police To Take Tough Measures

SK280028 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] The nation's top police officer has warned that tough measures will be taken against any persons who touch off or take part in a riot during a mass opposition rally planned for tomorrow.

Kang Min-chang, director-general of the National Police Headquarters (NPH), called on the general public to stay away from the rally the New Korea Democratic Party plans to organize in a downtown Seoul public park tomorrow afternoon.

He once again urged the major opposition party to call off the rally. He warned the party will be held responsible for any violent developments stemming from the "illegal" gathering.

"Police will take stern measures against those who organize or take part in any riotous incident, regardless of their social standing," Kang said.

All approaches to the rally site, the former campus of Seoul High School near the Kwanghwamun intersection, will be sealed off on Saturday, the statement said.

The NPH chief said police will not close down the NKDP headquarters or its district offices.

There are fears, he said, that pro-communist and leftist elements will intentionally kill people, burn public facilities or loot homes and shops in order to incite a popular revolt.

Radical youths also might hurl homemade bombs at the rally crowds and spread wild rumors destructive to social stability, the top police officer said.

He said police have repeatedly asked the NKDP to call off the rally because it is feared that the gathering will generate extreme violence and social unrest, as witnessed in the May 3 Inchon riot. More than 200 people were wounded in that incident, according to police.

"But the NKDP has ignored our appeal and made all preparations to push ahead with its plans," Kang charged.

Loudspeakers set up at the party's district chapters gave broadcasts promoting the rally yesterday, he said.

Each district chapter was told by the central party to conduct similar broadcasts today on streets using vehicles, Kang said.

In order to mobilize large numbers of dissidents, he said, the NKDP told 40 key members of dissident groups, including the Mintongnyon (United Minjung (Masses) Movement for Democracy and Unification), to bring as many people as possible to the gathering.

On Tuesday, Kang said, the NKDP gathered officials of some 30 dissident organizations at its head office and urged them to mobilize large numbers of people for the rally. The party promised to distribute headbands and sashes to ralliers, the NPH chief said.

Some "pro-communist" bodies like the Mintongnyon have called on members of organizations under their umbrella to prepare anti-government leaflets, petrol bombs, wooden sticks and other items, he said.

The dissident groups have also instructed their members to incite a riot, such as that erupted in Inchon last May, he said.

According to Kang, members of the radical student group, "Aetunyon," which organized the four-day seizure at Konguk University late last month, distributed 140,000 copies of 18 kinds of anti-government leaflets to the campuses of high schools and colleges in Seoul in order to promote the rally.

The radical student groups "Minmintu" and "Chamintu" have scattered fliers calling for the formation of a constituent national assembly.

Police have obtained intelligence reports that student radicals will try to burn foreign missions, government agencies and news organizations near Kwanghwamun, said the top police officer.

## Pre-Rally Clashes

HK281030 Hong Kong AFP in English 1017 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, Nov 28 (AFP) -- Students clashed with riot police here Friday as they prepared to take part in a mass opposition rally on Saturday which the government has banned, eyewitnesses said. The clashes at Seoul's National University saw some 300 students trading bricks, petrol bombs and tear gas cannisters, with an estimated 600 riot police, the witnesses said. The students had gathered to vow to take part in the rally which has been called by the leading opposition party, the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), and banned by the government. Students also demonstrated at the Korea University where they staged a "mock street fight" in preparation for the rally, eyewitnesses said. Similar anti-government and anti-U.S. protests were reported at three other Seoul Universities.

The government has called on the NKDP to call off the rally warning that it would result in "extreme violence" if it went ahead. The NKDP has countered by saying that it was "unlawful" for the government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party to obstruct a gathering hosted by a political party.

Meanwhile, a West German television cameraman was sent to the hospital after riot police beat him up, eyewitnesses said. They said that Jurgen Hinzpeter has beaten up in central Seoul as he filmed opposition MP's distributing leaflets which encouraged people to attend Saturday's planned rally. Mr Hinzpeter, who is based in Tokyo, had come to Seoul to film the rally. The eyewitnesses said that opposition deputy floor leader Kim Hyong-nae, 47, was also attacked by the riot police and had sustained a head wound.

## Opponents Under House Arrest

OW281303 Tokyo KYODO in English 1257 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 28 KYODO -- South Korean police authorities have placed 250 opposition party members and other dissidents under house arrest in anticipation of a mass rally set for Saturday here in pursuit of constitutional amendments, the SEOUL SINMUN said Friday. The action was taken to prevent the New Korea Democratic Party, the largest opposition force in the country, from holding the rally, the pro-government newspaper said. Seoul is under heavy security on the eve of the meeting. Dissident leader Kim Tae-chung has been under house arrest since Tuesday.

'TEXT' OF MINISTERS' 'PEACE DAM' STATEMENT

SK270143 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 Nov 86 p 2

["Text" of a Joint Statement Issued by the Government Ministers on the construction of the "Peace Dam" on 26 November.]

[Text] As the Republic of Korea government has clearly pointed out recently, ulterior military motives lurk behind north Korea's current construction of a massive dam allegedly intended for the Kumsangsan hydroelectric power station but in fact designed to secure a weapon for waging a horrible water offensive against the south.



The government has thus repeatedly and strongly urged the north to immediately discontinue the dam project from the standpoint of the common good of the Korean people. Our citizens in every nook and corner of the land are now voicing irate denouncement of north Korea's unilateral move to build the dam.

The overseas news media have also exposed in concrete terms the foolhardy north Korean scheme of aggression incorporated in the dam project and now report daily from major cities around the world on the extent to which the international community is scandalized by the dam project.

North Korea, however, keeps turning a deaf ear to the domestic and international censure and is pressing ahead with the dam project even at this very moment. Keeping a total silence on the project, they are brazenly mounting a campaign of disinformation, alleging that the Republic is "slandering" them on this matter.

The government has been awaiting an affirmative response from the north, while at the same time carefully studying various possible countermeasures to be taken to safeguard the survival of the nation. To that end, intensive efforts have been exerted to work out national measures with the help of in-depth research and analyses by experts and on the strength of the entire public's uniformly ardent desire to counteract with wisdom the threat to national security.

The government has thus decided to build a sufficiently effective counter-dam across the upper reaches of the Pukhangang River to the south of the Demilitarized Zone as a rightful means of national self-defense against the terrifying threat posed by the north Korean project. Since the counterproject will require a vast investment, the government has already begun the necessary preparations, including engineering studies and the budgeting of necessary funds.

The government considers it to be of great significance that the countermeasure has been derived from the uniformly strong resolve of all our citizens to protect national security. We ardently hope that the entire people will continue to extend support and encouragement for the construction of the Peace Dam to neutralize yet another sinister north Korean scheme to communize the south through a water offensive.

At the same time, the government is convinced that the way for north Korea to make up for their crime of plotting to destroy the Korean people is to restore their sense of national conscience, abandon the reckless and wasteful war of resources and return to a path leading to the common good of the Korean people based on national reconciliation and mutual trust.

We hereby once more urge north Korea to immediately cease their Kungangsan dam project. We want to make it clear that if north Korea ceases the Kungangsan dam project, we are ready to earnestly discuss with them all issues involved in the utilization of the resources of rivers that flow through the territories of both south and north Korea. The north Korean authorities are once again strongly urged to affirmatively respond to our manifestation of a deep love of the Korean people.

We have now reached a critical juncture at which we must unite even more firmly than ever to crush the north Korean scheme and plot to breach the peace and bring about national self-injury in order to safeguard our security and survival as a nation. In the face of this crisis, we believe that the government and the people must be united like one in exerting wisdom and courage to tide over the difficult situation created by the increased menace from the north Korean Communist regime.



NORTH-SOUTH MEETING ON DAM ISSUE PROPOSED

SK280545 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] The government today proposed to the North Korean side talks between water resources authorities of the North and South in the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission [NNSC] conference room in Panmunjom at 1000 on 10 December, with minister-level officials from the North and South in charge of water resources as senior delegates, for the purpose of fair and reasonable development and use of the rivers jointly owned by the North and South.

The text of the letter sent in the name of Yi Kyu-hyo, minister of construction to Yi Chi-chan, chairman of the Power Industry Committee of the State Administration Council in North Korea via KBS Radio at noon today is as follows:

To Yi Chi-chan, chairman of the Power Industry Committee of the North Korean State Administration Council:

Through a statement dated 30 October and a joint statement dated 26 November, I have already noted the serious impact your side's construction of the Kungangsan power plant will have on us and called on your side to stop the construction without delay.

With a great sense of shock and serious concern over the construction of the dam which will foment new distrust and tension between the North and South and bring about disaster of unspeakable proportions to the nation, our people and the world's people have watched to see what attitude your side will adopt.

However, your side has provoked indignation among our people and is now leading the situation in a way that would further exacerbate North-South relations by uttering assertions that the construction of the Kungangsan power plant will not pose any inconvenience or damage to our side, assertions that will convince no one, rather than taking any measure corresponding to our just demand.

What seriously concerns us about the construction of the Kungangsan power plant is that the construction of the dam will cause a shortage of water for the industry, agriculture, and public consumption in the areas along the Han River south of the truce line as well as destruction of ecological balance there and the destruction of the dam, whether artificial or natural, will inflict enormous damage on the lives and property of the residents living in areas along the Han River.

This being the case, if your side continues to push ahead with the construction in defiance of our side's repeated call for the cessation of the dam building, it will cause tension between the North and South to exacerbate further and both the North and South will encounter difficulties.

It is quite natural for the North and South to discuss issues concerning the use of rivers that run through the North and South. In addition, to discuss with each other the issues concerning the peaceful use of territory for peaceful reunification of the people [as heard] also fully corresponds to the national aspirations.

Given the fact that it is an internationally accepted norm for countries to cooperate with each other when it comes to the use and development of rivers jointly owned, I believe that there is no reason whatsoever why members of the same people could not discuss and solve issues concerning the rivers jointly owned.

As indicated by the international customs that rivers jointly owned by countries should be as a whole a unit and that parties in the surrounding areas should be allowed to participate in the use of the rivers, the North and South should promote joint national interests by reaching an agreement on the common use of the rivers jointly owned.

Proceeding from this point of view, I propose to you that your side nullify the plan for the construction of the Kungangsan dam at an early date and discuss and solve the issues concerning reasonable development and use of the rivers jointly owned by the North and South, including Pukhan River, by holding talks between the authorities concerned in charge of water resources in the North and South.

In addition, the talks can discuss issues proposed by you if they are deemed useful to the fair and reasonable use and development of the rivers jointly owned by the North and South.

I believe it is appropriate to form the delegations to the talks to be made up of 7 delegations with a minister-level official as respective senior delegate from the North and South and to hold the meeting in the NNSC conference room in Panmunjom. I believe it will be good if the time and date of the talks be at 1000 on 10 December 1986, Wednesday.

Believing that our proposal as such is a just right of our side, as an interested party, and that it is fully corresponding to the demand of the entire people and expectations of those at home and abroad who hope for peace on the Korean peninsula, I hope your side would respond to this affirmatively.

[Dated] 29 November 1986 [as heard]

[Signed] Yi Kyu-hyo, minister of construction, ROK

In the meantime, the government tried to deliver the letter proposing talks between authorities in charge of water resources of the North and South in the name of the Construction Minister Yi Kyu-hyo to the North Korean side through the office of the NNSC in Panmunjom at noon today, but the North Korean side refused to accept it.

CHEA SIM TO PAY VISIT TO ALBANIA 'SOON'

BK280639 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0425 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 28 Nov (SPK) -- Chea Sim, member of the Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee and president of the National Assembly and the KUFNCD National Council, will soon visit the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, according to a communique of the National Assembly made public today.

The visit will be made at the invitation of Pali Miska, member of the Politburo of the Albanian Workers Party Central Committee and president of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, adds the communique.

VOK CITES SIHANOUK PARIS PRESS CONFERENCE

BK280246 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of the CGDK and the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] told reporters in Paris he has to wage a vigorous struggle to compel Vietnam to negotiate the Cambodian issue. He also pointed out that his forces have increased through the defection of Heng Samrin soldiers. He said the ANS army now has 13,500 men, 1,000 of whom are defectors.

The samdech would like to have a republican regime with a parliament in Cambodia if the Cambodian people so wish. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk pointed out that many countries recognize the CGDK.

VONADK REPORTS SOVIET ADVISERS KILLED IN AMBUSH

BK280156 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 27 Nov 86

[From the "Report from various battlefields" feature]

[Excerpt] On 22 November, our National Army cooperated with Cambodian people and patriotic soldiers and ambushed a car of Soviet advisers and Vietnamese soldiers east of Toek Sap bridge on Route 4 [Kompong Som battlefield]. We completely destroyed the car.

Three enemies were killed, including two Soviet advisers, and four other soldiers were wounded. We destroyed three AK's and some documents and war materiel and seized two Soviet advisers' pistols and some war materiel. [passage omitted]

THAI TECHNICAL DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

BK270644 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] At the invitation of the LPDR Government, a high-level technical delegation of the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand, led by Arun Phanuphong, adviser to the Thai prime minister, arrived in Vientiane at 1130 [0430 GMT] today to hold consulative talks with a high-level technical delegation of our government. The delegation consists of 22 official delegates representing many services in the government circles and a number of local authorities.

At Wattai airport, the delegation was welcome by Souban Salitthilat, deputy foreign affairs minister and head of the high-level technical delegation of the Lao Government, and members of his delegation. Chaiya Chindawong, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Thailand to Laos, and staff members of the Thai embassy were also on hand to welcome the delegation.

First Round of Talks Held

BK280138 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] The high-level technical delegation of the LPDR Government led by Souban Salitthilat, deputy foreign affairs minister, and the high-level technical delegation of the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand led by Arun Phanuphong, adviser to the Thai prime minister, began their first round of talks at the meeting room of the Lan Xang Hotel in Vientiane yesterday afternoon. At the first round of meeting, which proceeded in a warm atmosphere, Souban Salitthilat, head of the high-level technical delegation of our government, honored Arun Phanuphong for acknowledging and reiterating the contents and spirit of the two Lao-Thai joint communiques signed by the governments of the two countries in 1979, as was stated earlier by Arun in his press interview given upon his arrival in Vientiane.

That evening, Souban Salitthilat hosted a reception in honor of Arun Phanuphong and his party. The reception ended with a performance of a Lao art troupe.

PASASON Hails Talks

BK240424 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Undated PASASON article: "The Aspirations of the Lao and Thai Peoples Should Be Met"]

[Text] As stated in the 22 November press release of the LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry, the high-level technical delegation of the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand led by Arun Phanuphong, adviser to the Thai prime minister, is scheduled to arrive in Vientiane on 27 November to hold talks with the high-level technical delegation of the Lao Government. They will consult with each other on various issues of mutual interest and on how to improve and strengthen the neighborly and brotherly relations between the two countries. The 23-member Thai delegation is scheduled to stay in Laos for 3 days to hold talks with the Lao high-level technical delegation from 27 to 29 November before it returns to Thailand.

The Lao people of all tribes warmly welcome and hail the high-level technical delegation of the Thai Government for accepting the invitation of the LPDR Government.



The Lao people, like the Thai people, hope that the talks between the high-level technical delegations of the governments of the two countries will be fruitful in line with the aspirations of the peoples of the two countries, who have had a fine tradition of brotherly relations since ancient times.

The Lao people of all tribes clearly realize that it was not at all easy to arrange these talks. Thus, the consultative talks can be regarded as the fruit of efforts by the two sides firmly adhering to the stand of hoping to strengthen the relations between the two countries.

In the past as well as at present, the Lao Government and people have made consistent efforts and proposed numerous initiatives to attain this lofty goal, especially during the period when the relations between the two countries were severely affected in mid-1984. On 19 November, another undesirable incident occurred when a number of Thai police boats fired on homes and a school in Chomcheng Canton, Thakhek District, Khammouane Province. However, the Lao side exercised restraint and made all efforts to improve the Lao-Thai relations in conformity with the two Lao-Thai and Thai-Lao joint communiques signed between the governments of the two countries in 1979. The Lao people believe that such undesirable incidents and obstacles will never be able to block the efforts of the two sides. Therefore, the talks between the high-level technical delegations of the governments of Laos and of the Kingdom of Thailand constitute a good opportunity for the two sides to consult sincerely with each other and to prove that Laos and Thailand are genuinely brotherly nations.

In the past, some people said that there were no problems in Lao-Thai relations. That statement does not conform to reality. There were many good and bad incidents in the past, and developments in Laos and Thailand were sometimes incompatible. That is why it is now necessary for the two sides to make greater efforts to settle the existing problems and to strengthen the relations between the two countries in a correct manner in accordance with the spirit of the 1979 Lao-Thai and Thai-Lao joint communiques.

#### BANGKOK POST on Talks

BK280215 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Nov 86 pp 1, 3

[By Banyat Thatsaniyawet in Vientiane]

[Text] Thailand yesterday took the first step towards improving its ties with Laos by expressing its willingness to enter joint forestry ventures as well as boost tourism, health, scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries.

Outlining his country's position during yesterday's talks with the Laotian side, Arun Phanuphong, head of the 23-man Thai delegation, said the Mekong River should be made a free conduit for trade and called on both sides to stop verbal attacks against each other.

He also urged both sides not to allow foreign powers to have military bases in their countries.

The meeting in Vientiane yesterday was the first high-level talks between the two neighbours since their talks to settle a dispute over three border villages collapsed in December 1984.

The Thai delegation was greeted at Vientiane airport by Deputy Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat and other senior Laotian officials.



In his welcoming speech, Mr Souban said he hoped the visit would mark a renewal of better ties. He also urged the Thais to "speak frankly" as if they were members of the same family.

Mr Arun agreed, adding that under the present regional and global situation it was necessary to speak frankly.

Before the official talks which lasted about two hours, Mr Arun and Mr Souban met privately for about 20 minutes but no details of their discussion were available.

Both sides agreed that Thailand would speak first on bilateral issues and Laos would give its responses today, Laos' Foreign Ministry [as published] Somphan Kokilanon said.

Mr Arun said that apart from outlining their problems, both sides should also suggest ways of solving them.

"We are not here to argue or accuse. No one should take up the position of the plaintiff or defendant. The success of these talks is a victory for both nations," he said.

"Improved ties between the two nations can lead to better ties in the region, and perhaps, the world," added Mr Arun.

Mr Arun said the world was closely watching the Vientiane talks as their outcome would indicate the direction of Thai-Lao relations in the future.

He added that if this meeting "is successful and has substance" higher-level talks would follow.

Mr Arun said both nations agreed that they had a mutual desire to solve bilateral problems and obstacles to better ties. "What we are here for is to find out how we can improve our ties," he said.

Outlining Thailand's position, Mr Arun said the Vientiane talks should focus on "less complicated and more constructive" issues such as trade and economics.

Mr Arun said that apart from cross border trade, Thailand is prepared, if Laos agrees that it needs Thailand's assistance, to render services, enter joint forestry ventures as well as boost tourism, health, scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries.

If Laos is ready, it should allow Thai businessmen freer access and convenience, he said.

Mr Arun said the Thai-Lao relations should be based on points made in the 1979 joint statement between former Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan and Laotian leader Kaysone Phomvihane.

These points include:

-- Readiness on both sides to solve problems peacefully through talks on a just and equal basis.

-- Agreement that both countries be allowed to benefit from the Mekong River.

-- Diplomatic visits at all levels aimed at boosting ties; and promotion of cross border trade, and scientific and technological cooperation.

-- Mutual respect for each other's sovereignty by refraining from interference in each others internal affairs as well as refraining from allowing other nations to use their territories as bases to attack other nations.

Thailand did not mention any country by name, but Vietnam has about 40,000 troops in Laos.

Mr Arun said in the past both countries "misunderstood" elements of the joint statement, adding that when problems occurred contacts between the two countries were clouded by misunderstanding and suspicion.

Both countries, he said, need to consider and identify what is missing.

Mr Somphan quoted Mr Arun as saying that the Thai delegation is in Vientiane to create better understanding and plant the roots of constructive ties.

He told the Laotians Thailand thinks it is crucial that there not be clashes along the border and that if this occurs then the problems should be discussed first at the provincial level.

At this point the Thai Interior Ministry's Deputy Permanent Secretary Somphon Klinphongsa said in the past there was frequent exchange of visits between provincial governors of both countries.

He suggested that the practice which has been halted for the past eight years be resumed.

#### PHOUMI VONGVICHIT INTERVIEWED BY IZVESTIYA

BK251017 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Vientiane, November 25 (KPL) -- Phoumi Vongvichit, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, acting president of the Lao PDR, and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, received here yesterday Boris Vinogradov [name as received], correspondent of the Soviet newspaper IZVESTIYA in the three Indochinese countries.

In his interview, acting President Phoumi Vongvichit spoke of the success of the recent 4th congress of the LPRP, the new plan for socio-economic development adopted by the congress, the foreign policy of the LPRP, and the second five-year state plan (1986-90), and the amendments to the party's constitution.

Phoumi Vongvichit also informed the Soviet correspondent about the effective strengthening of proletarian dictatorship in Laos to ensure a successful implementation of the party's resolutions on the national construction along the path of socialism.

SITTHI RETURNS FROM PRC, COMMENTS ON VISIT

BK260119 Bangkok THE NATION in English 26 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] China has agreed to buy 20,000 tons of green mung bean and 30,000 tons of glutinous rice altogether worth about 300 million baht from Thailand, said Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila at Don Muang Airport last night after his arrival from Beijing.

He said the two countries have also agreed to increase commercial flights between Bangkok and Beijing from two to three flights a week.

Air Chief Marshal [ACM] Sitthi met with his Chinese counterpart Wu Xueqian, Chinese President Li Xiannian and Chinese Communist Party Secretary General Hu Yaobang during his five-day visit to China.

ACM Sitthi reported that the Chinese leaders assured him that China will pursue trade policy which may hurt the economic interest of Thailand. [sentence as published]

The Chinese leaders agreed with ACM Sitthi that there should be closer cooperation and consultation between the two countries on trade and other international economic issues.

ACM Sitthi said he believes the Sino-Thai trade ties will strengthen and Thai investment in China will grow.

On the Kampuchean question, the Chinese leaders assured ACM Sitthi that China continues to hold firm to its position of supporting Thailand and ASEAN in putting pressure on Vietnam to withdraw Vietnamese troops out of Kampuchea and seek a political solution.

SIAM RAT VIEWS UPCOMING TALKS WITH LAOS

BK270850 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 26 Nov 86 p 8

[Editorial: "Conditions for Talks With Laos"]

[Text] Prospects for the further development of relations between the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Kingdom of Thailand have gradually increased. Although the establishment of friendly relations between the two countries might not yet be in sight, the atmosphere has improved tremendously since the recent meeting between Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila and [Lao deputy foreign minister] Souban Salitthilat during their stay in New York to attend the UNGA session.

The Thai-Lao boat races held on the Mekong River held recently in Nong Khai Province indicated that it might be possible to open talks between the two countries. The signs of the improvement were even more explicit when Lao Prime Minister Kaysone Phomviharn said during his address to the LPRP Congress in Vientiane on Saturday 15 November: "the problems with Thailand can be brought up for negotiation. The Vientiane government will create a good atmosphere favorable for the negotiations."

This is the reason for the Thai Government's decision to send a delegation led by Arun Phanuphong, adviser to the prime minister and former deputy foreign minister, who is a specialist in foreign affairs, to visit Vientiane from 27 to 29 November to hold talks with the Lao side to pave the way for an improvement in relations between the two countries.

Regardless of the outcome of the mission, we would like to propose the following preconditions for talks with the Lao side.

1. If Laos really wants to improve relations with Thailand, it must promise that it will not allow armed interference or violation of Thai sovereignty from its territory.
2. The LPDR Government must be sincere and act independently in negotiations with Thailand. It must not allow itself to be manipulated by others.

If Laos can accept these two conditions, then Thailand should begin talks with it. We hope that this positive change will no be a mere illusion as in the past. The Lao and Thai races are like brothers, and the split between the two countries only took place when the Lao leadership turned to communist socialism and adopted an aggressive attitude toward Thailand alien to the true nature of the Lao people.

Be that as it may, Laos should not be blamed because, as a small country, it has to yield to bigger nations. Laos should instead associate with countries like Thailand, with which it shares racial or cultural bonds, and thereby avoid being dominated.

#### DEFENSE MINISTER ON WRS ACCORD; SECRET FUND

BK250902 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Defense Minister Air Chief Marshal Phaniang Kantarat told reporters that he expected Thailand and the United States to sign an agreement on the establishment of joint War Reserve Stockpile [WRS] before the end of this year. The agreement will be signed by defense ministers of the two countries. However, the venue of the signing ceremony as well as location of the WRS have not yet been fixed as the project costs cannot yet be calculated pending the request for the reduction of import duties on construction materials to be used for the project.

Speaking to reporters before attending today's cabinet meeting at Government House, the defense minister said that the Army wants the 4 million baht that was slashed from its secret fund by the House Budget Scrutiny Committee because the allocated budget was already minimal and inadequate. The matter has already been through with the Defense Ministry and is now to be decided by the Parliament. If the Parliament agrees to give the money back, the Defense Ministry will have the opportunity to explain the need for this portion of the secret fund.

#### HOUSE PANEL UPS ARMY SECRET FUND BUDGET

BK280325 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Nov 86 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] The House Budget Scrutiny Committee yesterday gave 12 million baht more to the Army's secret fund, despite an earlier four-million-baht cut.



The decision followed intense military lobbying after the Army's 289.7 million baht secret budget was trimmed on November 16. The unprecedented cut drew strong reactions from the Army.

Committee spokesman Piyanat Watcharaphon said that the additional fund was passed after an intense two-hour debate.

The Sisaket MP said those who oppose giving the Army more money reserved their rights to debate against it during the second reading of the Budget Bill next month.

Apart from himself, the opponents included Prachakon Thai MP Yenchit Raphiphat na Ayutthaya, who initiated the four-million-baht cut, Democrat MPs Samphan Panpat, Tongchat Rattanawicha and Wichit Wisetsuwanphum.

Mr Piyanat said the opponents felt that only two to three million baht more should be given to the Army which cited security needs for more secret funds.

The Army actually asked for 53.3 million baht more but the Budget Bureau approved only 12 million baht.

Some opponents told the meeting that they would approve the additional fund if it was based on reasons and "real" security needs. But, they believed the Army's request was merely "a show of strength." [passage omitted]

#### CHAWALIT: CPT SEEKING ECONOMIC SELF-RELIANCE

BK270234 Bangkok THE NATION in English 27 Nov 86 p 2

[Text] The Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) is attempting to become independent so it could receive aid from all the socialist countries, Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut said yesterday.

The army chief told a news conference that if and when the outlawed party become independent, it would pose a security headache for the government.

CPT has been traditionally pro-Beijing. It severed ties with the communist parties in Vietnam and Laos when the rift between China and the Indochinese regimes broke into the open in the seventies.

Gen Chawalit said that to achieve the objective of becoming an independent party, CPT is working towards economic self-reliance.

He said he did not intend to frighten the public by speaking of CPT's threat but to warn all parties concerned to be vigilant.

"What I am talking about is the potential threat and not formidable threat," he said.

Gen Chawalit came under criticisms for his previous statements on the CPT's threat. He said recently that CPT was preparing for the revival of a civil war against the government and that it is now on the political offensive vis-a-vis the government.

The army commander-in-chief complained that critics usually questioned his forecast which in most cases turned out to be true. He cited as some examples, the army's predictions that Vietnamese troops would invade Kampuchea and would not pull out of the country shortly after the incursion.

Gen Chawalit underscored importance of eliminating "factors" conducive to the resurgence of the CPT's armed struggle. He said they included some field authorities' repression of villagers, illegal logging, encroachment on reserved forests and the so-called dark influence.

The CPT's force, he said, had been split into small groups and infiltrated villages awaiting for an order to revive their armed activities.

Gen Chawalit, discussing the joint Thai-Malaysian effort to suppress the Communist Party of Malaya (CPM), said the two sides had agreed to introduce a new strategy to cope with the security problem.

Instead of pulling the forces out of the target areas along the common frontier, Gen Chawalit said, the government force would be dug in and carry out development projects there.

#### BRN, CPM FORCES CLASH IN YALA PROVINCE

BK251502 Hong Kong AFP in English 1446 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Bangkok, Nov 25 (AFP) -- One person was killed and several wounded in a clash between communist guerrillas and Moslem separatists in southern Thailand, a military officer said Tuesday. Colonel Narong Den-udom said from Yala, southern Thailand, that a Barisan Rakyat Nasional (BRN) guerrilla was killed and several wounded during a brief battle Monday with members of the outlawed Communist Party of Malaya (CPM).

He said a group of BRN insurgents led by Saha Hudin was ambushed by about eight to 10 CPM guerrillas after receiving supplies from Ban Sabong village in Patae sub-district of Yala Province.

The CPM has an estimated 1,000 men on Thai soil, struggling against the Malaysian Government, while the BRN, with about 100 armed insurgents, is fighting for independence of the four southernmost provinces of Thailand. Thailand and Malaysia have launched joint operations against the Malaysian Communists in the past.

Col. Narong said skirmishes between Moslem separatists and communists occur frequently as they "thrash out their differences." "This happens when one group tries to expand their powerbase into another group's area," he said.

REMAINS OF 3 U.S. SERVICEMEN HANDED OVER IN HANOI

OW261504 Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 26 -- Remains of three U.S. servicemen who had died during the Vietnam war were handed over here today to a representative of the U.S. Government by a representative of the Vietnam Office for Seeking Americans Missing in Action.

The U.S. Government representative highly appreciated the Government of Vietnam's humanitarian policy of seeking the MIA's in the Vietnam war.

## AFP Reports

OK261348 Hong Kong AFP in English 1343 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Hanoi, Nov 26 (AFP) -- The remains of three U.S. servicemen listed as missing in action (MIA) since the Vietnam war were turned over to U.S. officials here Wednesday. The remains were given to U.S. officials at a brief airport ceremony. They were placed aboard a U.S. Air Force C-141 transport plane which flew here from Hawaii, where the remains will be taken to be formally identified. [passage omitted]

Vietnamese and U.S. sources said the Vietnamese authorities also turned over some personal possessions and papers belonging to the three U.S. servicemen whose remains were handed over Wednesday. The sources said that no information concerning other MIA cases were exchanged Wednesday. [passage omitted]

NHAN DAN COMMENTARY ON RELATIONS WITH PRC

OW272322 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 27 Nov 86

[NHAN DAN 27 November commentary: "Friendship Is Better Than Fighting" -- commenting on Chinese authorities' anti-Vietnam arguments]

[Text] Recently Chinese authorities and their propaganda machine have raised their tone against Vietnam. While making military provocations and encroaching upon the northern border areas of Vietnam, they have intensified their slander against Vietnam as well. On 21 November, Premier Zhao Ziyang visited Guangxi, on Vietnam's border, to incite anti-Vietnamese sentiments among Chinese soldiers. The aforesaid attitude of the Beijing authorities is the latest expression of their continued pressure on Vietnam. Zhao Ziyang again slandered Vietnam for invading Cambodia and for opposing China. He threatened to continue applying military pressure on Vietnam and declared that Chinese forces in Guangxi were ready to take action at any time. Their words and deeds of the Chinese authorities show that they love a dialogue of force and threats.

The statements of the 12th and the 13th conference of the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia expressed the three Indochinese countries' sincere wish to solve the Cambodia issue through dialogue, and to make Southeast Asia a region of peace, stability, and cooperation. The statements have been welcomed in most of the world.

The positions of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia on the Cambodian issue are very clear. The three countries demand the abolition of the genocidal Pol Pot clique and have announced a time limit for the withdrawal of all Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia. This is a fair and reasonable measure. The Chinese authorities and their allies to the contrary, demand only that Vietnam withdraw its troops from Cambodia, while refusing to abandon the genocidal Pol Pot clique. The people's Republic of Kampuchea is growing stronger and constantly developing in all fields despite hostile schemes and acts. The situation is irreversible. To stubbornly demand only the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops in order to restore Pol Pot's genocidal system in Cambodia is to ignore morality and Cambodia's reality and is, of course, unacceptable. The whole world demands the abolition of the genocidal Pol Pot clique. The Chinese authorities alone oppose this demand.

Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia have repeatedly stated their desire to restore their age-old friendship with China. The normalization of relations between Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia and China is considered an important and positive factor. The proposals put forward by the three Indochinese countries are logical and reasonable, beneficial to all parties concerned, and compatible with the present common trend of the situation in the region and in the world as a whole. Not long ago, Vietnamese party and state leaders reiterated Vietnam's readiness to hold bilateral talks with China at any place, any time, and at any level, to find a solution acceptable to both sides and to restore as soon as possible normal relations between the two countries and the longstanding friendship between the two peoples.

However, only Vietnam has shown this goodwill. For their part, the Chinese authorities have responded by firing hundreds of thousands of artillery and mortar rounds, ordering a series of military attacks on Vi Xuyen District in Vietnam's Ha Tuyen Province and by committing countless crimes against the people there. At the same time, they have also intensified their multifaceted war of sabotage against Vietnam. It is by no means accidental that the Chinese authorities have chosen this time to threaten and slander Vietnam. They think that to exert pressure on Vietnam at this moment will force Vietnam to accept their unreasonable demands. This is their miscalculation.

While resolutely defending the national independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of our motherland, and safeguarding our military solidarity and complete cooperation with the Soviet Union, Laos, Cambodia and other socialist countries, we Vietnamese people reaffirm that we treasure our friendship with the Chinese people and want to restore friendly relations and establish normal relations between the two countries and two peoples as soon as possible in the interests of peace and stability in Asia.

The words and deeds of the Chinese authorities show that they have not yet given up their fundamental and long-term schemes to weaken and subjugate Vietnam, or their ambition to sabotage, by every possible means, the revolutions in Cambodia and Laos. In this situation, we Vietnamese people must keep vigilant at all times to cope with any new Chinese schemes.

#### HA VAN LAU DISCUSSES ASEAN, PRC, CAMBODIA

OW271655 Hanoi VNA in English 1444 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 27 -- Vietnam will persist in its foreign policy of defending national independence, sovereignty, peace and international cooperation, said Vietnamese Ambassador to France Ha Van Lau at the Academy of International Diplomacy.



The audience included many prominent French and foreign political and social activities and members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Paris.

The Vietnamese diplomat laid stress on the three Indochinese countries' sustained effort to bring about and push forward their dialogues with the ASEAN countries in quest of peaceful solutions to outstanding disputes, normalisation of relations between neighbouring countries and the realisation of peaceful and stable Southeast Asia on the principle of peaceful co-existence.

Ha Van Lau said that Soviet party General Secretary M. Gorbachev's statement in Vladivostok was an important basis for building balanced relations and speeding up the trend toward dialogue in the Asia-Pacific region.

Asked about Vietnam's relations with China, Ha Van Lau said the Vietnamese Government is always prepared to meet the Chinese side without any conditions at any time, any place and any level to discuss substantial problems.

On the Kampuchea issue, the ambassador reiterated Vietnam's full support for the stand of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to hold talks with opposition Khmer groups or individuals to achieve national reconciliation without the Pol Pot clique.

He declared that Vietnam will withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea when a political solution has been reached that would guarantee the independence and security in the P.R.K. also on the basis of the elimination of the Pol Pot clique.

#### BEN TRE PROVINCE HOLDS PARTY CONGRESS 17-19 NOV

BK271134 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 27 nov 86

[Text] The party organization of Ben Tre Province held its congress from 17 to 19 November to discuss various draft documents and to elect a delegation to the sixth national party congress. A total of 395 delegates representing more than 16,000 party members of 12 party organizations of districts, cities, and equivalent units attended.

The Ben Tre provincial party congress contributed many opinions to the party Central Committee's draft documents to be presented to the sixth national party congress. On the basis of the three lessons pointed out by Comrade General Secretary Truong Chinh at the conference of high-ranking cadres and of the Political Bureau's conclusions on various economic viewpoints, the delegates made numerous practical and concrete statements concerning the assessment of the situation and regarding the measures aimed at unraveling difficulties, promoting socioeconomic development, and consolidating party organizations in the period ahead.

The congress elected a delegation to the sixth national party congress.

ARMED FORCES COMMANDER ON PHILIPPINE SITUATION

BK261033 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 21 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] Jakarta (JP) -- Armed Forces Commander General L.B. Murdani says that what is now happening in the Philippines won't have any effect on the political and security situation in Indonesia.

"Even if it does, we are well prepared for any contingency," he told newsmen after reporting to President Suharto at Bina Graha Thursday [20 November].

Murdani said he hoped the Philippine Government would be able to solve the crisis in its country without foreign interference.

"The situation there is for the Philippine authorities to deal with, and it is improper for us to say whether they are capable of handling the problem or not," he said.

Asked whether Jakarta had offered its "opinion" to Manila on ways to deal with communist insurgents, Murdani said: "If we are not asked, we won't give any opinion, because to do so, telling people to do this and do that, could be interpreted as interfering in another country's internal affairs," he said.

Turning to domestic politics, the armed forces chief said that the situation in the run-up to next year's general elections is "good and stable."

He said that as chief of the national security agency, Kopkamtib, responsible for domestic security "I know what is happening."

"As long as newspapers do not stir up the situation, everything will be all right, and I only ask newspapers to stop blowing petty issues out of proportion," Murdani said.

Asked whether any special security measures were being taken in connection with the elections, Murdani answered: "No, there's nothing unusual."

He said campaign rallies could be held either indoors or outdoors "provided a prior permit is obtained."

But, he added, no campaign rallies would be allowed at night time.

"It's not me saying that, but it's stated in the law," he said. "So don't turn it around, and the law should be obeyed by everyone," he said.

Earlier, Murdani accompanied visiting Hungarian Defense Minister [title as published] Lajos Morocz on a courtesy call to President Suharto.

60-DAY CEASE-FIRE AGREEMENT SIGNED 27 NOV

OW270747 Tokyo KYODO in English 0742 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Manila, Nov. 27 KYODO -- Government and rebel peace negotiators Thursday signed an agreement for a 60-day ceasefire, the first in the 17-year insurgency and just nine months after President Corazon Aquino was swept into power. The truce will begin on December 10.

A 5-page agreement providing for safety and immunity for rebel negotiators was signed before the document on the actual ceasefire, which also contained five pages plus two pages of the minutes of previous meetings.

The agreement was signed in the afternoon by Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra and State Auditor Teofisto Guingona for the government side. Former journalists Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zumel signed for the underground leftwing coalition, National Democratic Front (NDF). Earlier in the day, human rights lawyer Jose Diokno, the head of the government panel who is suffering from cancer, signed the agreement at his residence.

Another agreement providing for safety and immunity guarantees to rebel negotiators during the truce was also signed.

The accord was hammered out after a series of talks that began on August 5 but stalled twice by the arrest of suspected Communist Party [of the Philippines] Chairman Rodolfo Salas in September and the murder of leftist labor leader Rolando Olalia two weeks ago. The NDF groups outlawed leftwing elements, including the Communist Party and its military arm, the New People's Army (NPA).

The two sides will begin "substantive talks" to find a lasting solution to the insurgency within 30 days after the conclusion of the accord.

Both panels agreed that the accord should be formalized on what would have been the 54th birthday of Aquino's slain husband, Benigno, who arranged the surrender of top rebel leader Luis Taruc when he was a newspaper reporter in the 1950s. Benigno Aquino had opposed ousted President Ferdinand Marcos and was assassinated on his return from self-imposed exile in the United States in 1983, making him a martyr of the anti-Marcos forces.

The signing ceremonies were held at Club Filipino, a private clubhouse, in suburban San Juan where Aquino took her oath as president on February 25 at the end of the four-day civilian-backed military revolt that toppled Marcos' 20-year rule and swept her to power.

Government's Mitra Speaks

HK271012 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in English 0726 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Speech of Philippine Government peace negotiator Ramon Mitra, Jr, following signing of cease-fire agreement at Kalayaan Hall of Club Filipino 27 Nov -- live]

[Text] ...President Aquino made the resolution of the insurgency among her most urgent priorities. She freed the political prisoners. She encouraged free play of political opinions. She initiated peace negotiations at no little political cost to her fledgling government. We in the negotiating panel took a long and hard road to reach this first agreement.

It was a very difficult and tedious road, [words indistinct] only by the friendship and good will we shared. There were many times and occasions it was not clear on what side each other was on. As a matter of fact, during all these negotiations there was only one time when I thought we took a vote. And at that vote, it was dead even, two against and two in favor: Satur Ocampo and Tito Guingona on one side and Tony Zumel and I on the other. [applause]

In this hall, as we sign this document, we said that the two sides can make it work and it will lead our country to a lasting peace... Wherever the cease-fire may lead, I regard it as worthy by itself for the difficulties and frustrations we went through together. At least our people will have a respite from the costly civil war that has gone on for 17 years. This builds up the beginning of mutual trust between the opposing sides and this gives us a chance of talking instead of fighting [words indistinct].

I have no doubt that the succeeding phase of the negotiations will be even more difficult. But on some of the issues, we might have some common ground -- in the recognition that the inequality and injustice caused by the over concentration of economic, political, and social power has no place in national society. In fact, President Aquino has already addressed these structural problems in her initial political and economic reforms. If the leadership of the [word indistinct] movement should decide sincerely to join us in the efforts, then the government can pursue these efforts even more vigorously and intelligently. Let us now begin. [applause]

#### NDF's Ocampo Speaks

HK270936 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in English 0738 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Speech of National Democratic Front negotiator Satur Ocampo following signing of a cease-fire agreement at Kalayaan Hall of Club Filipino 27 November -- live]

[Text] As a response to the statement of the government panel, may I request everybody to stand up and to dedicate a moment of silence in memory of the martyrdom of Benigno Aquino, Jr, whose birthday it is today. Similarly let us dedicate this moment to all the heroes and martyrs [words indistinct] for justice, freedom and democracy.

[Announcer in Tagalog: Mr Satur Ocampo asked all inside the Kalayaan Hall to stand up and observe a minute of silence in memory of deceased leaders who gave their lives for the attainment of total freedom and justice in our country. The 1-minute silence is over. Let us listen to the speech of Mr Satur Ocampo.] ...signed today, particularly the memorandum of agreement on the preliminary cease-fire [words indistinct]. This signals the first possibility that the two political (?parties) that have been fighting for a long time under the Marcos dictatorship have today, uh, the possibility of arriving at a [words indistinct] of the Filipino people which is no other than lasting freedom -- for justice, for democracy.

The negotiations have not been altogether pleasant, but with mutual patience [and] determined objective, we managed and endeavored seriously to overcome the obstacles along the way. When the National Democratic Front [NDF] officially presented its proposals for 100 days of peace [words indistinct], we said that we hope that after so many years of fighting, the guns of both sides will be silent this Christmas and New Year. We have vowed to go [words indistinct] and today's signing of the agreement signals the victory for peace. [applause]



And most of all, the further and more substantive negotiations as [Ramon] Mitra said will be more critical. Of this resolution to [word indistinct] which reside on both sides, the government and the National Democratic Front, we remain optimistic that no matter what intrinsic obstacles are on the way to any negotiations of this nature, and no matter that the intrinsic obstacles may originate either from our society or external of our country, [words indistinct], we express optimism to our [words indistinct].

We, the government and the National Democratic Front, will continue together to dare to struggle and to win, not only the task on hand that we envision on December 10, but we hope that our efforts will earn the achievement of peace -- a peace based on justice, freedom and democracy. [applause]

#### Aquino on Cease-fire Aims

HK280147 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Excerpt] President Aquino says that the final aim of the cease-fire agreement is a lasting and honorable peace. Art Pabellon reports:

[Begin recording] President Corazon Aquino yesterday [27 November] said that the final aim of the cease-fire agreement which was signed yesterday afternoon is a lasting and honorable peace [words indistinct] nation that is united and free and will work for its progress. She said that the cease-fire shall take effect at noon on December 10, 1986, and it will last for 60 days. [Words indistinct] issues affecting the search for peace shall be discussed on the 2d week of January 1987. The president further said, recognizing the human factor, that if both sides would work in the spirit of a general desire for peace, that aim is achievable. [Words indistinct] both sides, meaning the government and the NDF [National Democratic Front], have carefully reviewed the (?letter) of the provisions of this agreement. In the end, it is that spirit of a genuine desire for peace which will determine whether our nation will finally achieve the peace that it desires and deserves, she concluded.

General Jose Magno, military adviser to the president, commenting on this important breakthrough in the search for peace, said that this will be the chance for the people in the hills to come down and see for themselves what a normal life can be. [passage omitted]

#### Military Declares Support

HK261315 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1230 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] The Armed Forces of the Philippines has agreed to support the government's conclusion of a cease-fire agreement with the rebels. Moreover, the deputy ministers [as heard] of the armed forces approve the (?five-point) truce formula offered by the government to the National Democratic Front. The declaration of support was issued by the military after meeting with government officials. Deputy Chief of Staff Brigadier General Eduardo Ermita emphatically announced the Armed Forces' message of support.

## NPA 'General Staff' Comments

HK281241 Hong Kong AFP in English 1228 GMT 28 Nov 86

[By Cecil Morella]

[Excerpts] Manila, Nov 28 (AFP) -- Communist guerrillas are to be allowed to go home for Christmas following the signing of a ceasefire agreement with the Philippines Government, but are to keep their guns, the communist New People's Army (NPA) said Friday.

In a clandestine news conference, a member of the NPA "general staff" said an "internal memorandum" would be sent to all its local commands "to respect and protect the (60-day extendable) ceasefire agreement upon its effectively [as received] on December 10."

The guerrilla commander, who called himself Tito de la Paz, said the NPA's 14,000-15,000 full-time guerrillas "can visit their families during the Christmas and New Year [season]," but that they should not "let go of our arms." [passage omitted]

Mr. De la Paz said they expected right-wing factions of the 250,000-strong Armed Forces to "sabotage" full-blown peace talks which are to begin within a month, but that NPA units are "bound by the policy" and "we assure that violators will be punished."

The NPA will use the truce "to take stock of the situation," pursue "mass work" during the temporary peace, and "consolidate our ranks."

But he warned that the NPA would go ahead with its plans to seize power if the talks failed to produce a political settlement. He would not give a timetable for attaining power, and reiterated that as of now the NPA did not receive any form of material support from foreign governments. He refused to answer when asked if the NPA planned to seek foreign aid soon.

He denied that the rebels were forced to enter into the peace talks to compensate for their political isolation during a February uprising that swept Mrs. Aquino to power, because they had boycotted the election that triggered the revolt. He admitted however that "the political situation has changed."

The government considers that most of the rebels were motivated by grievances against the government of ousted President Ferdinand Marcos rather than communist ideology. It has urged them to take advantage of the truce to surrender their arms and seek redress of their grievances through lawful means.

"I cannot say that many will return" to normal lives, Mr. De la Paz said. Adding that "they understand what they're fighting for."

Mr. De La Paz, who said he had been in the movement for over a decade, said rebels wishing to leave the insurgent movement "can always get out of the NPA without any punishment, even high-ranking officials."

Mr. De La Paz said the NPA operated in 58 out of the country's 73 provinces, lower than the military's estimate of 63.

He agreed with military estimates that the NPA influenced a quarter of the country's villages, but said Army estimates of the NPA as 23,000-strong were "bloated."

#### NPA Commanders Voice Support

HK261545 Quezon City ANG FAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 26 Nov 86 pp 1, 6

[Excerpts] Government peace negotiators yesterday said they were confident that the government and rebel panels would agreed on a ceasefire by President Aquino's weekend deadline. [passage omitted]

In a related development, regional commanders of the New People's Army, the military arm of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP], supported the peace negotiations being conducted by the NDF [National Democratic Front] panel with the Aquino government.

They issued the statement to dismiss fears expressed by the military that the CPP central committee and the top commanders of the NPA have no control over their field commanders.

Individual statements were issued by NDF Cebu, Far North Luzon (covering Cagayan Valley, Kalinga-Apayao, Aparri, some parts of Isabela and some parts of Ilocos Norte and Sur), Bulacan, and Bicol. [passage omitted]

In a statement, NDF Cebu said it is committed to abide by any agreement forge a the national level.

"In particular, we commit the complete cessation of all military operations against the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] in the province if the latter would abide by the agreement," Rafael Flores, spokesman for NDF Cebu, said.

The NPA provincial operational command in Bulacan reaffirmed its commitment in finding peaceful ways to resolve the problems that have caused the people a lot of misery for several decades now.

The NPA Bicol said they would abide by what would be agreed on in the peace talks between their comrades in the NDF and the government negotiators. [passage omitted]

#### 'TEXT' OF GOVERNMENT-NDF CEASE-FIRE AGREEMENT

HK270944 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in English 0804 GMT 27 Nov 86

["Text" of Cease-Fire Agreement Between Government of the Republic of the Philippines and the National Democratic Front]

[Text] This agreement is being entered into by and between the Government of the Republic of Philippines, herein represented by Jose W. Diokno, Ramon Mitra Jr, and Teofisto Guingona Jr, hereinafter call the GRP, and the National Democratic Front, including the Communist Party of the Philippines, or CPP, and the New People's Army, or the NPA, herein represented by Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zumel, hereinafter called the NDF.

Purpose - 1. The principal objectives of this agreement are to establish good faith and mutual trust between both parties and to set the atmosphere for meaningful dialogue and negotiations toward the achievement of lasting peace and resolution of their political differences.

Subject - 2. This agreement pertains to a preliminary cease-fire between the armed elements of the NDF, including the NPA, and the armed elements of the GRP, including the New Armed Forces of the Philippines, or NAFFP.

Definition of Terms - 3. For the purpose of the preliminary cease-fire, the terms below as used in this agreement shall be defined as follows:

3-1. Cease-fire. Cessation of hostile acts and armed operations.

3-2. Hostile acts. Which include aerial and other bombing, ambushes, armed extortion, arrest and apprehension, arson, artillery shelling, attacks, coercion and threats, disarming, explosive mining, grenade throwing, hijacking of aircraft, vessels, and vehicles, kidnapping, liquidation and assassination, molestation, naval gunfire, raids, sabotage, search, sniping, surveillance, tactical firing, and torture under any form.

Any acts not included herein but [which] are detrimental to this agreement shall be referred to in the cease-fire committee as provided in paragraph 6.

3-3. Armed operations. The same as 3-2.

3-4. Peace-keeping. Government, police, and security patrol, investigation, arrest, search, and seizure against criminality, especially piracy, robbery, smuggling, kidnapping, cattle rustling, murder, and other violations of the penal statutes, excluding political crimes, for the purpose of protecting the civilian population and property.

Duration of cease-fire - 4. The preliminary cease-fire shall last for 60 days, starting from the date of effectivity of this agreement, after which period it may be renegotiated or renewed upon mutual agreement by both parties.

Safeguards - 5. In order to establish [the] cease-fire, the following safeguards shall be observed.

First, all hostile acts and armed operations by either side against the other and against civilians shall stop. This includes operations not only by the NPA and the NAFFP, including the Civilian Home Defense Forces [CHDF] but also by armed groups that may act in the name of and with the support of either side.

Number Two. Government undertakes to arrest, disarm, and prosecute armed groups, which include private armies, armed goons, armed fanatical sects, groups such as the Lost Command, and death squads.

Number Three. The NAFFP shall disarm and punish abusive members and units in the field, including abusive CHDF. The NPA shall do the same with respect to abusive members, including abusing sparrow units.



Number Four. Nothing in this agreement shall prevent government from exercising its lawful power to stop any form of taxation or illegal exaction or the illegal procurement of firearms and explosives.

Number Five. Both sides shall agree to desist from taking reprisals against the other. In the event that a violation of this agreement takes place, they shall instead refer the matter of the violation to the appropriate cease-fire committee, as provided in paragraph 6.

Number Six. Government peace-keeping functions against criminal activities shall continue during the period of the cease-fire, to ensure the safety of the civilian population.

Implementation - 6. This agreement shall be implemented by cease-fire committees that will monitor the situation at the national and local levels. The GRP-NDF panels shall be promptly and regularly informed of all decisions and actions made by these committees. Cease-fire committees shall deal solely with the enforcement of this agreement and shall have no part in the on-going peace talks, unless so instructed by the GRP and NDF panels.

NDF representatives belonging to these committees shall enjoy the safety and immunity guarantees provided for in paragraphs 8 and 9 of the memorandum of agreement and immunity guarantees and physical centers and facilities.

6-1. A National Cease-fire Committee [NCC] shall be constituted to monitor and supervise the overall implementation of this agreement. It shall be based in Metro Manila and shall consist of five persons, a chairperson and two members mutually acceptable to both parties, and one representative each from the GRP and the NDF. Its powers and functions shall be to draw up the implementing guidelines for cease-fire committees, subject to approval by the GRP-NDF panels; to accept complaints and investigate these matters; to adjudicate subject to appeal to the GRP-NDF panels; and to act on emergencies, unless their decisions are reversed by the GRP-NDF panels within 24 hours upon receipt of notice.

6-2. Local cease-fire committees shall be created in every area where armed conflicts exist, either at the regional or provincial level, as deemed appropriate by the NCC. Each committee shall consist of five members, one chairperson and two members mutually accepted by both parties, and one representative each from the NPA and the NAFF. Their powers and functions shall be as follows: To act in accordance with the implementing guidelines drawn up by the NCC; to adjudicate subject to appeal to the NCC; and to act on emergencies, unless their decisions are reversed by the NCC within 24 hours upon receipt of notice.

Sanctions - 7. All violators of this agreement shall be subject to sanctions. Before the effectivity of the cease-fire, the NCC shall draw up guidelines governing the imposition of sanctions, subject to approval by the two panels. Each side shall impose the appropriate punishment to its offending members, to the satisfaction of the cease-fire committees.

Publication and Announcement - 8. This agreement shall be published in full in two major national daily newspapers chosen by the two negotiating parties and circularized to the NDF and to all the major services commanders of the NAFF as well as all branches of local government.

Good Faith and Cooperation - 9. Violations notwithstanding, the GRP-NDF peace talks shall continue. [Words indistinct] the substantive aspects of the peace talks, including drawing up a joint agenda, shall commence within 30 days of the signing of this agreement.

Effectivity - 10. The preliminary cease-fire shall be signed on 27 November 1986, and shall take effect at 12 noon on 10 December 1986. Any party to this agreement may terminate the same for cause by giving notice to the other. Such matters shall be published in all the major daily newspapers and announced over television and radio. Such withdrawal shall take effect 48 hours from receipt of said notice.

Governance Before Effectivity - 11. From the time of the signing of this agreement to the date of its effectivity, the following steps shall be taken:

First, the issuance of safe-conduct passes and accreditation documents.

Second, the setting up of (?office) by both parties.

Third, the establishment of the conference site and secretariat.

Fourth, the creation of the National Cease-fire Committee and local cease-fire committees.

Fifth, the drawing up of guidelines for the implementation of this agreement.

In witness whereof, we hereunto set our hand, this 27th day of November 1986, in Metro Manila:

The Government of the Republic of the Philippines, and the National Democratic Front, including the Communist Party of the Philippines and the New People's Army.

Jose W. Diokno  
Ramon Mitra Jr  
Teofisto Guingona Jr  
Satur Ocampo  
Antonio Zumel

Signed in the presence of Maria Serena Diokno and Carolina S. Malay.

'TEXT' OF MEMORANDUM ON SAFETY, FACILITIES

HK271036 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in English 0825 GMT 27 Nov 86

["Text" of "Memorandum of Agreement" Between Philippine Government and National Democratic Front on Safety and Immunity Guarantees and Physical Centers and Facilities]

[Text] This agreement is being entered into by and between the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, herein represented by Jose W. Diokno, Ramon V. Mitra Jr, and Teofisto Guingona Jr, hereinafter called the GRP, and the National Democratic Front, including the Communist Party of the Philippines and the New People's Army, herein represented by Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zumel, hereinafter called the NDF.

Purpose - 1. This agreement pertains to the dialogue and negotiations between representatives of the GRP and the NDF for the purpose of achieving genuine and lasting peace, which involves a resolution of the present armed conflict and a principle settlement of political questions. Hereinafter, these negotiations, of which cease-fire is an integral part, shall be referred to as the GRP-NDF peace talks.

Subject - 2. This agreement covers two subjects -- namely, safety and immunity guarantees and, second, physical centers and facilities. This agreement shall be signed together with the memorandum of agreement on a preliminary cease-fire, as a prelude to the peace talks proper.

Authorizations - 3. The members of the GRP negotiating panel are duly authorized and granted plenary powers by President Corazon Aquino to represent and bind the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and all the departments, branches, sub-divisions, and instrumentalities thereof, including the entire Armed Forces of the Philippines, as evidenced by the attached copy of such authorization in Annex A of these agreements.

The members of the NDF negotiating panel are likewise duly authorized and granted plenary powers to represent and bind all the organizations, councils, bodies, and individuals composing the National Democratic Front, including the Communist Party of the Philippines and the New People's Army, as evidenced by the attached copy of such authorization in Annex B of these agreements.

Venue - 4. The venue of the GRP-NDF peace talks shall be Metro Manila, in a place to be mutually agreed upon by both parties, taking into account considerations of security, accessibility, convenience of the parties, and adequacy of facilities. By mutual agreement, the talks may also be held in any other place outside Metro Manila within the Philippines, to enhance the prospects of achieving the goal of the GRP-NDF peace talks.

Offices and Residences - 5. For the duration of the peace talks, both parties shall be allowed to maintain, at their expense, offices and residences as they may deem appropriate, to enable their negotiators and staff to discharge their functions. The NDF offices and residences in the Philippines shall be accorded safety guarantees, such as freedom from surveillance, and other guarantees consistent with this agreement.

Conference Site and Joint Secretariat - 6. The negotiating parties shall choose and agree on a suitable conference site, joint secretariat, facilities, staff people, and security arrangements, as they may deem appropriate to enable them to conduct their talks and fully discharge their functions.

Hiring of Consultants and Staff - 7. Both parties shall have the right to hire, at their own expense, enlist and solicit the sustenance or assistance of consultants, lawyers, and staff persons as they may deem necessary and appropriate to carry out their functions. In the case of those who will assist the NDF as duly accredited, they shall be granted such safety and immunity guarantees as provided in paragraphs 8 and 9 hereof.

Waivers and Immunity - 8. The GRP hereby grants absolute, binding, permanent, and irrevocable immunity from search, arrest, and prosecution to all those accredited persons who will assist the NDF during the peace talks as consultants, lawyers, and staff persons, for all acts performed or utterances made in connection with their duties relating to the peace talks, regardless of whether their services are volunteered or enumerated.

Leasers, lenders, and owners of houses, offices [transmission break]

Safe-Conduct Passes - 9. In addition to the guarantees in the preceding paragraphs, the GRP negotiators shall issue safe-conduct passes in the name of the holder to the NDF panel of negotiators, staff persons, consultants, security men, and such other persons recommended by the NDF or [who] are directly assisting in the peace talks.

Number One. Safe-conduct passes shall not be transferable.

Number Two. Not more than 50 passes shall be issued to the NDF panel. The GRP may issued additional passes valid for a limited period to enable local NDF representatives to confer and consult with the NDF panel.

Number Three. Safe-conduct passes shall be valid and irrevocable for the duration of the peace talks, and for no less than 30 days after the peace talks have ended.

Number Four. They shall include the authority to carry firearms in accordance with existing laws and implementing rules, herein attached as Annex C.

Number Five. They shall guarantee the holder of his/her right to freedom from search, arrest, apprehension, surveillance, molestation, and questioning, provided the name on the pass is that of the holder.

Security Officers - 10. The negotiating parties may appoint their respective chief security officers, who will be jointly responsible for coordinating and implementing the safety and security provisions of these agreements. Overall responsibility for security, however, lies with the GRP and NDF negotiators.

Publication and Announcement -- 11. This agreement shall be published in full in two major national daily newspapers chosen by the two negotiating parties. [Following in Tagalog] This part was contained in the agreement, and we have read it before. We now proceed to the next provision.

[Following in English] Suspension of Inconsistent Regulations - 12. All existing rules, orders, regulations, guidelines, and official pronouncements issued or adopted by the government, including the Armed Forces of the Philippines, which are in conflict or inconsistent with this agreement shall be deemed suspended for the duration of this agreement.

Good Faith and Cooperation - 13. The negotiating parties agree to hold the peace talks and execute this agreement both with the utmost good faith, sincerity, and determination in pursuit of the goals outlined in paragraph 1. Both parties shall desist from issuing statements or making utterances that question the good faith of each side.

Armed Conflict, an Internal Problem - 14. The present armed conflict referred to in this and in the preliminary cease-fire agreement, as well as in all subsequent agreements, is an internal problem of the Philippines. This agreement, the preliminary cease-fire agreement, and any other subsequent agreement or any provisions thereof shall not invest the NDF with the status of belligerency under the laws of war.



Effectivity - 15. The safety and immunity guarantees shall take effect immediately upon signing.

In witness whereof we hereunto set our hands this 27th day of November 1986, in Metro Manila:

Jose W. Diokno  
Ramon Mitra Jr  
Teofisto Guingona Jr  
Satur Ocampo  
Antonio Zumel

Signed in the presence of Maria Serena Diokno and Qarolina Malay.

AQUINO ACCEPTS RESIGNATION OF MACEDA, MERCADO

HK280925 Hong Kong AFP in English 0925 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Manila, Nov 28 (AFP) -- Philippine President Corazon Aquino announced Friday that she had accepted the resignation of two more cabinet members, five days after she sacked Juan Ponce Enrile as Defense Minister. Replaced were Natural Resources Minister Ernesto Maceda and Public Works Minister Rogaciano Mercado, whose ministries had been widely accused of rampant corruption.

Mrs Aquino also said in a live television address to announce the changes that more replacements were to follow after "due consultations," but set no date and gave no hint of whose heads will poll next. After the announcement, the television showed a recording of the earlier swearing-in of the new natural resources minister, banker Carlos Dominguez, who until then had served as deputy minister of agriculture.

Mrs Aquino named Vicente Jayme, president of the state-owned Philippine National Bank (PNB), as the new minister of public works, but said he would take over on December 9 after representing the bank in talks with the country's foreign lenders. The Public Works Ministry will meanwhile be run by a deputy minister, she added.

Mrs Aquino said replacing members of her cabinet was a "difficult if not painful process to me" and that she was "compelled by the national interest" to make the changes. She ordered the entire cabinet to tender their resignations Sunday and immediately accepted Mr Enrile's after his military aides were implicated in an aborted coup at the weekend.

ENRILE ACCEPTS NP PRESIDENCY 'IN PRINCIPLE'

HK261159 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 26 Nov 86 pp 1, 6

[Excerpt] Former Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has accepted in principle the presidency of the Nacionalista Party [NP], sources close to the former defense chief said yesterday.

The same sources added that Enrile was also offered the presidency of the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL), the party that supported the 20-year rule of deposed President Marcos.

The sources said Enrile chose to join the Nacionalista Party "because it is a great party which produced good nationalistic leaders like former president Quezon."

They added that Enrile may make an announcement on the matter within two weeks because there were reports that Enrile may head a grand opposition party composed of KBL and Nacionalista members.

Earlier, Enrile had said as long as he remained a member of the Aquino Cabinet, he would not engage in partisan politics or campaign for any public office.

But he said: "I was, is and will always be a Nacionalista," referring to the political party reorganized by former Member of Parliament Renato Cayetano, a close associate and law partner of Enrile.

Enrile had also said earlier he would consider running for president "if he is provoked by some people and if there is a need to serve the people."

He, however, explained that it is still too early to decide because the next presidential elections will be held in 1992 yet. [passage omitted]

#### Will Campaign Against Charter

HK271452 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 27 Nov 86 p 1

[By Antero F. Soriano]

[Except] Former Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has abandoned plans to go on vacation abroad but will instead embark on a nationwide barnstorming tour to campaign against the draft Constitution in his capacity as the new leader of the Nacionalista Party [NP].

Close aides of the former defense chief yesterday said Enrile feels the need for an effective and credible opposition leader and will assume his new role to ensure the growth of a "true, democratic two-party system."

The decision of Enrile to campaign against the Charter was reported in Cebu City by former MP and NP regional coordinator for Central Visayas Ramon Durano III.

Durano, who earlier met with Enrile in Manila, said the former defense chief is expected to start his campaign against the draft Charter after 10 days.

Durano also said Enrile will assume the NP presidency in a few days.

Enrile has accepted in principle the presidency of the NP, which was offered to him by the party's central committee headed by former MP Rafael Palmares.

The young Durano said Enrile "symbolizes the voice of the new opposition who will echo the people's cry against the present crop of neo tyrants, cronies and oligarchs."

Durano said the people may have lost a fighting defense minister with the relief of Enrile from the Cabinet, "but they have found a new leader, who symbolizes the fight against the communists."

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

DEC. 1, 1986

